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--20.(New) A magnetic recording medium according to claim 3, wherein said metal underlayer comprises a layered structure of two or more underfilms with different lattice constants.

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Cancel the abstract as originally filed which appears on page 57. Add new abstract as enclosed herewith on a separate sheet.

REMARKS

Claims 3-6, 9-10, 12 and 16-17 were amended to correct multiple dependency. Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE".

Respectfully submitted,

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"VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGE MADE"

Claims 3-6, 9-10, 12 and 16-17 have been amended as follows:

- 3. (Amended) A magnetic recording medium according to either one of claim 1, wherein said metal underlayer incorporates an underfilm of either one of Cr and a Cr alloy, and said Cr alloy also incorporates Mo and/or W.
- 4. (Amended) A magnetic recording medium according to either one of claim 1, wherein said metal underlayer incorporates an underfilm of either one of Cr and a Cr alloy, and said Cr alloy incorporates one, or two or more elements selected from a group consisting of V, Nb, Hf, Zr, Ti, Mn, Ta, Ru, Re, Os, Ir, Rh, Pd, Pt, P, B, Si, Ge, N and O.
- 5. (Amended) A magnetic recording medium according to any one of claim 1 , wherein a film thickness of said metal underlayer is within a range from 3 nm to 20 nm.
- 6. (Amended) A magnetic recording medium according to any one of claim 1 through claim 5, claim 1, wherein said metal underlayer comprises a layered structure of two or more underfilms with different lattice constants.
- 9. (Amended) A magnetic recording medium according to either one of claim 7, wherein a film thickness of said second underfilm is within a range from 1.5 nm to 8.5 nm.

- 10. (Amended) A magnetic recording medium according to any one of claim 1, wherein a lattice misfit of said metal underlayer and said ferromagnetic metal layer, as determined by an equation $(y-x) / (x/2 + y/2) \cdot 100(\%)$, in which x represents a length obtained by multiplying by $\ddot{0}2$ a lattice constant of said metal underlayer and y represents a c axis length of a crystal lattice of said ferromagnetic metal layer, is a value from 0.5% to 2.5%.
- 12. (Amended) A magnetic recording medium according to any one of claim 1, wherein in a crystal lattice of said ferromagnetic metal layer of said cobalt based alloy, an interatomic distance a in a direction of a normal line to said ferromagnetic metal layer is larger than an interatomic distance b in a direction within a plane of said ferromagnetic metal layer.
- 16. (Amended) A method of producing a magnetic recording medium according to either one of claim 14 and claim 15, claim 14, wherein in order to control said lattice misfit, either one of a positive and a negative bias of 0 V to 300 V is applied to said base material during film fabrication of said ferromagnetic metal layer.
- 17. (Amended) A magnetic recording device comprising a magnetic recording medium according to any one of claim 1 through claim 13, a drive section for driving said magnetic recording medium, and a magnetic head for carrying out recording and playback of magnetic information, wherein said

magnetic head performs recording and playback of magnetic information on a moving said magnetic recording medium.

The abstract has been amended as follows:
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention provides a magnetic recording medium withwas a high normalized coercive force and superior thermalstability, as well as a method of producing such a magnetic recording medium and a magnetic recording device incorporating such a magnetic recording medium. A magnetic recording medium according to the present invention stability. The magnetic recording medium comprises a non-magnetic base material, and a ferromagnetic metal layer of cobalt based alloy formed on top of this base material with a metal underlayer disposed therebetween, and displays a coercive force Hc of at least 2000 (Oe) and an anisotropic magnetic field Hk^{grain} of at least 10,000 (Oe). Furthermore, magnetic recording media in which the aforementioned metal underlayer and/or the ferromagnetic metal layer are fabricated in a film fabrication chamber with an ultimate vacuum at the 10⁻⁹ Torr level are preferred.

Apreferred, A magnetic recording medium according to the present invention can be ideally applied to hard disks, floppy disks, and magnetic tapes and the like.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A magnetic recording medium was a high normalized coercive force and superior thermal stability. The magnetic recording medium comprises a non-magnetic base material, and a ferromagnetic metal layer of cobalt based alloy formed on top of this base material with a metal underlayer disposed therebetween, and displays a coercive force Hc of at least 2000 (Oe) and an anisotropic magnetic field Hkgrain of at least 10,000 (Oe). Furthermore, magnetic recording media in aforementioned metal underlayer and/or fabricated ferromagnetic metal laver are in film fabrication chamber with an ultimate vacuum at the 10⁻⁹ Torr level are preferred. A magnetic recording medium according to the present invention can be ideally applied to hard disks, floppy disks, and magnetic tapes and the like.

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